

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
Urban District Council of Hetton
For the Year 1910.

HETTON-LE-HOLE

To the Members of the Hetton Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my report of the sanitary and general condition of your district for the year 1910.

There have been 570 births (286 males, 284 females) **Births** which is 41·68 per 1,000 on the census of 1901 (13,673) and 38 per 1,000 on an estimated population to the end of 1910 of 15,000. The birth rate for the County is 34·4.

There were 175 deaths in your district, and 16 of **Deaths** persons, who, at the time of death were residing out of the district but belonging to it, making 191 (99 males, 92 females) which is 13·96 per 1,000 on the census of 1901, and 12·73 on the estimated population. This is the lowest death rate recorded since 1897, when it was given as 13·9, but in that year the population was over-estimated by about 1,500, and thus made the death rate appear lower than it really was.

**Natural
Increase**

The natural increase of the population is 397.

Ages at Death

The following were the ages of those who died :

63 were of infants under 1 year

19 were over 1 year and under 5 years

8 were over 5 years and under 15 years

7 ,, 15 ,, ,, 25 ,,

48 ,, 25 ,, ,, 65 ,,

46 ,, 65 years of age

191

Infant Mortality

There were 63 deaths of infants under 1 year. This is a mortality at the rate of 110 deaths per 1,000 births, which is low both for your district and also as compared with the County, which was 126 last year. It is a matter for congratulation, and it may be fairly assumed that the decreased and decreasing infantile mortality is due to the improved sanitary precautions in your district, and also in even greater degree to the greater knowledge which mothers have acquired, and their anxiety to use such knowledge for the well-being of their children. There are ladies in parts of your district who act as health visitors but who are not under the control of your Council or its officers. You have not accepted the Notification of Births Act. There is reason to hope that the distribution of instructions on the "Feeding and Management of Children" sanctioned by your Council some years ago, has been beneficial.

**Causes of
Deaths**

For causes of deaths see Table IV.

**Zymotic
Diseases**

There were 12 deaths from Zymotic diseases, which is a death rate of '8 per 1,000 on the estimated population (15,000). The deaths from Diarrhoea, including Gastritis, are 10, a decrease of 4 from 1908, and 15 lower than 1909. This is probably due to a comparatively cool Summer, but your Council may fairly claim that your improved sanitation contributes to the result.

There were 78 notifications of infectious diseases in the district. **Notifications**

	1910	1909
Scarlet Fever.....	34.....	24
Enteric Fever.....	13.....	8
Erysipelas	14.....	19
Diphtheria	16.....	1
Puerperal Fever.....	1.....	0
	78	52

This, it is to be observed, is a general increase, except that of Erysipelas. The case of Puerperal Fever is the first in your district for six years. The following show the distribution of infectious diseases throughout the Wards of the district.

HETTON DOWNS WARD.

Enteric Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas
Percy St. ... 1	Miner St. ... 1	Miner St. ... 2	Barrington Ter. 2
Brye St. ... 1	Jane St. ... 2	Fairy St. ... 2	Low Downs Sq. 1
Jane St. ... 1		Collingwood St. 1	William St. ... 1
Bk. Market St. 1		Downs Lane... 2	Percy St. ... 2
		Edward St. ... 3	Railway Ter. 1
		Byre St. - ... 3	
		William St. ... 2	
		Thomas St. ... 1	
4	3	16	7

HETTON WARD.

Station Rd. ... 1	Avenue ... 1	Station Road 1	
Lane Ends ... 2	Bog Row ... 2	Bog Row ... 1	
Coal Bank Ter. 1	Coal Bank Ter. 5	Richard St. ... 1	
John St. ... 1		Rectory Ter.... 1	
Bog Row ... 1		Pemberton St. 1	
		Urwin St. ... 1	
		Coal Bank Ter. 1	
6	8	7	

EASINGTON LANE WARD.

Turnbull's Yd. 1	Elemore Lane 2	Lilywhite Ter. 1	Murton Lane 1
Lyons Lane ... 1	Lilywhite Ter. 2	High St. ... 1	Brickgarth ... 3
Elemore Lane 1	Lyons Lane ... 1	Brickgarth ... 5	Front St. ... 1
		Elemore Lane 1	Lyons Lane ... 1
		Seymour Ter. 2	Lilywhite Ter. 1
		Neil St. 1	
3	5	11	7

The case of Puerperal Fever was in Elemore Lane.

Scarlet Fever

It will be observed that the Hetton Downs Ward, which had the highest number of Scarlet Fever cases in 1909, is again at the top of the list. There is little doubt that this and other infectious diseases are spread by persons (adults and children) going into houses where the disease is. The disease was of a mild type and there were no deaths; 16 cases were removed to Hospital.

Typhoid Fever

The 13 cases of Enteric Fever are distributed fairly throughout your district. There were no two cases in one house. There were eleven cases removed to Hospital. There was only one death. The cases were very scattered and so far as could be ascertained there was no connection between any two. Efforts were made as far as possible to stamp it out. Pails were at once sent to each case with a potent Germicide, and instructions were given that at once after each evacuation, the excreta should be emptied there, and afterwards disposed of, according to the direction of your Inspector.

Dr. Wheaton's Report

Dr. Wheaton of the Local Government Board, has made a preliminary report to his Board on Enteric Fever in your County. There is a preface in the form of a letter to the President of the Local Government Board, by Dr. Newsholme, which is equally interesting. In one paragraph Dr. Newsholme says: "It (the report) displays deplorable insanitary conditions, urgently calling for reform"—"Ignorance of the facts, now set out plainly in Dr. Wheaton's report when knowledge is obtainable, cannot be regarded as much less culpable than is the failure of other authorities to utilize their knowledge." Dr. Wheaton deals with the chief facts as to the population of the County, and points out that the Urban Districts and Rural Districts in Durham County are practically of the same character. He discusses the position Durham County holds, having the highest death rate, per million inhabitants, of any County in England or Wales, and this position our County has unfortunately occupied uninterruptedly in the decades of 1871 to 1880, 1881 to 1890, and 1891 to 1908, beyond which the statistics do not go. He enters into sundry outbreaks of Enteric Fever in various districts, at various times, but makes no mention of your district. He quotes from a report made in 1893, by Mr. F. W. Thompson, who says: "In any case the facts and statistics I have put

“forward do not seem to me to point to water as likely to
 “afford a sufficient explanation of the prevalence of Fever
 “in the region in question. The vastness of the area
 “involved, and the sustained character of the Fever
 “prevalence, tell, in my opinion, against such a view, and
 “having regard especially to the number of different water
 “supplies to be taken into account, suggest rather, that,
 “although water may, by reason of independent contam-
 “ination of multiple supplies, have played no small part
 “in the epidemic spread of Enteric Fever at different
 “times, and in different parts of that region, yet that other
 “important factors have contributed, and perhaps largely
 “contributed, to the endemic prevalence of the disease.”

He also quotes from reports made during the last twenty years by the Inspectors of the L.G.B. into outbreaks of Enteric Fever in the County. The reports give causation as :

Polluted water supply

Defective privy middens and milk infection

Milk infection

Defects of excrement disposal

None of these defects were alleged against your district. A comparison is made of the attack rate in Sunderland and Stockton, as compared with Urban and Rural Districts. “Even Sunderland County Borough
 “and Stockton Municipal Borough which have a sustained
 “higher rate than the other seven County and other
 “Boroughs, are not subject to the great variations in
 “single years shown in the Rural and Urban Districts.
 “We conclude, therefore, that the Urban Districts of
 “Durham (exclusive of County and Municipal Boroughs)
 “and the Rural Districts not only have an endemic
 “prevalence of Enteric Fever, which in years of minimum
 “prevalence is higher than that of Municipal and County
 “Boroughs, but that in years of epidemic excess, such
 “excess, owing to conditions which exist in these districts,
 “is enormously greater than in the Municipal and County
 “Boroughs.”

A comparison is made between Enteric Fever prevalence and mortality from infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis showing that when Autumnal Diarrhœa in children is prevalent that Enteric Fever is also prevalent. The water supply and its source is dealt with at length, and in diagram II the supply in your district is described as being from coal pits. This is scarcely correct, for, although the shaft of the mine is utilised for the passage of pipes, instead of having an independent shaft, and although the pumping is done by the Coal Company, yet the water is as independent of the coal pit as that of the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

Shell Fish

The part that the use of shell fish may have taken is also dealt with, and from the year 1907 to 1909 inclusive there were 10 outbreaks in the County attributed to eating mussels, and the evidence is so strong and direct that attention must be given to such a source. *

The disposal of excrement and scavenging are dealt with, and their relation to prevalence of Enteric Fever. The old privy midden is condemned, but the strictures on scavenging do not apply to your district. The ash closet, or ash privies are not approved, and notice is especially drawn to the fact, that, since ash closets and ash privies were abolished in Hartlepool and water closets substituted, Enteric Fever has almost disappeared. The use of pails with disinfectants for the disposal of Enteric Excrement which has been in use in your district almost from the formation of your Council, is commended.

Sacrifice of Life

The report is a valuable and comprehensive one, and I would commend it to your Council as an honest endeavour to enquire into the lamentable sacrifice of life in your County, annually, from this disease and the great economic loss to the County and to the Country generally. There is another matter on which I have often spoken. The fathers and mothers of families are often taken, and dependent children left, and it is not reasonable to expect that such children, deprived of the guidance of either father, or mother, or both, will grow up and develop into good members of society, to the advantage of themselves and the community, as those who have such advantages.

* There were five cases of Enteric in Hetton District in 1908 caused by eating mussels.

The death from Puerperal Fever was in Elemore Lane, in December, and is to be deplored. There has not been a case for six years. This disease is very infectious and very fatal, but it is difficult to impress on women who may be in attendance on such a case, the importance of keeping away from cases of confinement till her hands, body and hair are well washed, antiseptics being used, and her clothing thoroughly disinfected.*

Puerperal Fever

There were 16 cases of Diphtheria and no deaths. Some of the cases were of a very mild character, and in some it was difficult to recognize the disease. Most of them were examined bacteriologically and thus verified. There were 5 cases in Coal Bank Terrace. I have carefully investigated the causes, and it is very probable that many mild cases were not recognized and were thought so trivial that a doctor was not called in. Thirteen cases were removed to hospital. It is important that so soon as a case is recognised, it ought to be removed to hospital, not only as safer and better for the patient, but as a safeguard to the public to prevent the spread of the disease.

Diphtheria

The cases of Erysipelas continue to be of a mild character and do not call for comment.

Erysipelas

The scavenging is done by contract, and has been efficiently carried out during the year. The way in which it is done is a pleasing contrast to that suggested by Dr. Wheaton. In the Summer, and at any time during a spell of hot weather the cartmen are supplied with disinfectant, and each privy or ash closet when cleared is freely sprinkled with some. In winter a man goes round with disinfectant, and any privy or closet which seems to require it, is attended to.

Scavenging

The water supply has been continuous during the year, and is of good quality.

Water Supply

The sanitary condition of your district is fairly satisfactory.

Sanitary Condition

* There was another fatal case in Elemore Lane, in January of this year, and although unable to get definite information, I fear there was some connection between the two.

**Inspection of
District**

During the year your Council appointed three Inspection of District Committees, consisting of two members from each ward, to make complete inspections of your district. Your Inspector and Medical Officer attended all meetings and inspections, and gave such assistance as was in their power. Such inspections were initiated, and were being carried out prior to the receipt of instructions from the L.G.B. to that effect. Your officers have, for some time, expressed the opinion that such should be done, and have felt strongly that an inspection of that nature would materially strengthen and help them in the efficient discharge of their duties.

No description that can be given of crowded insanitary dwellings and insanitary conditions can be so good and clear as a personal visit.

**Easington Lane
Ward**

Easington Lane Ward was first inspected. The houses there, vary in character, and belong to a large number of owners. They were principally built prior to bye-laws coming into force, each being constructed as suited the wish of the owner, although there is evidence in some at least, that cupidity was the principal factor in the making of the plans. Many of the yards were asphalted or cemented, but many were made of soft porous material, in some instances of road scrapings, and in wet weather such became sloppy and dirty, and in dry weather became dusty and disagreeable and a fitting medium for the absorption and distribution of infection. Infection in yards of that sort may remain active and potent for an indefinite period. It is therefore important that all yards should be constructed of impervious material. No fault can be found with your system of sewerage there, or in any part of your district. The surface water drains, while there are occasional defects, were generally satisfactory. A lack of through ventilation was observed, and often when a ventilator had been put in, the tenant, in most cases, had carefully closed it up.

Verbal suggestions of alterations were made to owners, and in many of the minor cases, have been carried out. In others, the Committee considered each case, and recommended to your Council that certain improvements be made.

Unfortunately, there are a number of persons in Easington Lane who may be described as wanderers, never remaining long in the same place, and such tenants do not conduce to the smartness and healthy conditions of the houses. The two lodging houses are situated in this ward.

No doubt there is considerable over-crowding at Easington Lane, the remedy for which it is difficult to find. The houses might be enlarged, or smaller families might be put in, but then the difficulty would be where would the larger families go. **Overcrowding**

Hetton Ward was next inspected. As in the Easington Lane Ward a great number of the houses are old, many of such being built very closely together, without any thought at the time of building, to provide sanitary accomodation. The character of the houses in this ward is very varied, even in the same street. A few were found to be back to back, without through ventilation. Some were without proper facilities for scavenging. Here also yards were very soft, sloppy and untidy, well fitted to receive germs and retain them in a state of potency for a long time. Some of the smaller and least desirable houses in the side streets are provided with water closets, but these are, with very few exceptions, slovenly, and not kept clean or in good order. **Hetton Ward**

Hetton Downs ward is different from the others. At least 80 per cent of the houses were built within the last 50 years, and of the older property nearly the whole has been re-built and altered, with enclosed yards and proper sanitary and domestic conveniences. In fact, the only part not altered, so far as my memory serves me, is that which was formerly Levison's Row, now part of Market Street, and part of Downs Square and Downs Hill. Great improvements have been made by the Hetton Coal Company, and except Chapel Street and a few other houses, all their property in that ward is in a good sanitary condition, and there is reason to believe these will be attended to at an early date. **Hetton Downs Ward**

The erection of houses and tenements so closely crowded together, as is the case in Back Market Street, **Back Market Street**

is a great mistake, and this street has given your officers much thought and anxiety. Your Committee realised your officers' difficulty. To do much and do it properly means to close many houses, and that again means to turn out the tenants, which they would consider a harsh proceeding.

Such is a short resumé of Inspection which required 8 meetings of 3 to 4 hours each, and the whole Council met in Committee to consider the reports of the small Committees.

There was a general agreement of opinion that while much had been done and was being done, there still remained a great deal.

It was determined to proceed in sections, beginning with Easington Lane Ward, and going steadily through. Meanwhile some notices have been served, and the necessary alterations made. Others will follow as soon as possible.

There is no doubt this inspection will have good results, and it would be beneficial to have another inspection to see how much has been done.

Slaughter Houses

There are 16 regular slaughter houses in your district, and there is reason to believe there are other places occasionally used. The slaughtering of animals takes place on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and it is practically concluded at noon. During the week there may be an occasional beast slaughtered, but not many. Your Medical Officer has tried to visit them at that time, but he never of his own observation found a carcass with evidence of tubercular disease. His attention has, however, been called a few times to such, and in each case it was an apparently healthy, well fed beast, for which a good price had been paid, and to which, attention had been called by the owners.

As matters are at present, with slaughter houses so far apart, and so scattered, it is absolutely impossible for either your Inspector or your Medical Officer to have an efficient oversight. This question is an important one, affecting as it does the health of district. There were twelve deaths in your district from Pulmonary

Tuberculosis, and 12 from other Tubercular diseases, and the important question arises how many of these 24 deaths might be attributed to infection from eating tubercular meat, or drinking milk from a tubercular source.

The only way to maintain a proper and efficient supervision for the slaughter of healthy cattle, is the provision of a public slaughter house, where a general oversight can be obtained.

It is too much to hope, that because your officers do not know of the slaughter of tubercular animals, that such has not taken place in your district.

The milk supply comes largely from within your **Milk** district. The cows, so far as my observation goes, are all healthy.

There is more care taken in milking, than formerly, that the milk may be clean and wholesome.

I am not aware that cows in your district have been systematically subjected to the Tuberculin test for Tuberculosis, but it is very desirable they should be tested.

Plague is prevalent in China, and some thousands **Plague** of deaths have taken place. When it is recognised that fleas on rats are probably the special carriers of the disease, it will be easily seen the risk, we, on the North East Coast run, of having plague brought to our shores in ships, and even to our doors, and hence the importance to us personally. The Local Government Board has addressed a circular to all Medical Officers of Health, asking them to observe any unwonted mortality in rats, and if observed to send a dead rat, carefully guarded and packed, for examination by a Specialist on the Bacteriology of Plague. Nothing suspicious has been seen or heard of up to the present in your district. Plague is fatal to human beings and rats, but fleas do not appear to be affected by it. They are simply the vehicles, and when a rat dies the fleas leave, and may go to human beings and infect them.

The danger to ourselves, being from thousands of miles distant, is not so remote as may be thought, and your officers will bear the matter in mind, and exercise care and vigilance.

Sewerage

The sewerage of your district leaves nothing to be desired, except shrinkage from pit workings, and the sewers are in good order.

The complaints of offensive smells are much less common than formerly and when such complaints are made a drain ventilator is erected or other means taken to remedy the same, as may be considered most suitable by your officers. Complaints were made and often repeated of an especially offensive escape of gas at the turn into the Brickgarth from Easington Lane, which was said to be sewer gas. Your Inspector was of opinion that it was coal gas, and on examination there was found a broken gas main pipe which had saturated the soil for a considerable distance from the point of breakage.

The drains are regularly flushed, but more frequently in the Summer months.

Roads

The roads at Horncy, Walter and Campbell Terraces have been made during the year, and are very satisfactory. I have for years called the attention of your Council to the great extent of unmade roads, and although much has been done, road making has not gone on so fast as house building, and hence at the present time there is probably a greater length of unmade roads than was the case ten years ago. At meetings of your Council, strong remarks have been made on this point, and not stronger than is warranted. There are streets in Easington Lane and Hetton Wards that have been described as impossible to cross in wet weather, and the description is quite correct, and in good weather the irregularities are so great as to be dangerous to vehicles. There are short lengths in Hetton Downs Ward that are bad, but the greater part of the private streets there, may be described as fairly good for the traffic upon them.

This is a very grave matter, and I would impress upon your Council the importance of early attention to it. The roads generally are in a good condition.

The condition of your district is generally satisfactory. Year after year there is an improvement, which may not be great in each twelve months, but looking back a number of years, there is a great improvement in the class of houses, and naturally, good houses contribute to cleanliness and smartness.

**General
condition**

The dairies and cowsheds have been visited regularly during the year, and considerable improvements made. Impervious roads have been made round some, and manure heaps removed from too close proximity to the cowshed or dairy. A greater air space is given to each cow, and in most instances comes up to the requirements of your bye-laws, but some are still deficient. It is promised that improvement will be made.

**Dairies and
Cowsheds**

Building is progressing.

There have been 143 houses built and occupied during the last two years, and there is little doubt that the estimated population given in this report is too low, but in the previous decade it was too high, and thus made mortality statistics appear more favourable than facts would warrant, and it is desired to avoid a similar mistake again. The houses generally are of a good class.

Building

During the year your Council have purchased the interest which the Rural District Council of Houghton-le-Spring had, in what was called the Southern Hospital of the Union, and have thus acquired sole control of the same, for the use of patients in your district. It is a matter for congratulation that in case of infectious disease so many avail themselves of the advantage of the same. Your Council, together with the Rural and Urban Districts of Houghton-le-Spring, have built a Smallpox Hospital, which will be available in case of need.

**Infectious
Hospital**

The Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909 which came into force in its entirety on July 1st, 1910, is a most important one, and confers very extended powers on your Council. The main scope is the provision and maintainance of suitable dwellings for the industrial classes, and the demolition or reconstruction of those which are not suitable as such.

**Housing and
Town Planning
Act**

To carry out efficiently the duties necessary, will entail a great deal of work, and will require the constant supervision and sole attention of an Inspector.

The Act is a very interesting one and well worth the careful attention of your Council. It is not merely a permission act that can be adopted or not as may be thought desirable, but it is obligatory, and provision is made, that, in cases when the local authority is dilatory or unwilling to enforce its provisions that the County Council may do so, and failing that, the Local Government Board may.

Lodging Houses

There are two lodging houses in your district, owned and managed by one man. Generally there is not much to complain of, but some repairs are necessary which will be done. The people using such houses are often very untidy and destructive to property, so that house, conveniences and yard are in need of constant attention and repair.

Owing to the illness of your Inspector I have been unable to obtain from him information regarding sewerage, improvements made or requiring to be made to the housing, nuisances abated and inspections made of factories and workshops. This can, if your Council wish, be afterwards issued as a supplement.

I regret my inability to further condense this report, and thank your Council for the continuance of the trust and consideration shown me during so many years.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ADAMSON, M.D.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS of Urban District of Hetton-le-Hole during 1910 and previous years

Year.	Population estimated to the end of each year	Births		Deaths under One year of age		Deaths at all Ages Total		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents regist'd in Pub. Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to District	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*				Number	* Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	15,250	512	33'75	81	158	213	13'97	...	...	9	222	14'5
1901	13,673	532	38'90	105	198	266	19'45	...	...	7	267	19'97
1902	13,800	547	38'64	85	155	228	16'52	...	...	15	243	17'60
1903	13,900	542	38'98	89	164	222	16'22	...	...	9	231	16'61
1904	14,000	500	35'71	81	162	253	18'07	...	...	19	272	19'42
1905	14,100	492	35'98	60	121	209	14'82	...	...	13	222	15'74
1906	14,200	507	35'70	78	153	233	16'40	...	...	15	248	17'46
1907	14,400	527	38'54	76	144	212	14'72	...	...	17	229	15'9
1908	14,600	566	41'39	77	136	233	15'95	...	...	7	240	16'43
1909	14,800	542	36'62	61	112	196	13'24	...	...	9	205	13'85
Averages for years 1900-1909	14,272	536	37'42	79	150	226	15'93	...	...	12	237	16'74
1910	15,000	570	38	63	110	175	11'66	...	...	16	191	12'73

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 1,618.

Total Population at all ages	...	13,673	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	...	2,657	
Average number of persons per house		5'1	

TABLE III.

Urban District of Hetton-le-Hole.

Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the Year 1910.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup	16	...	3	11	2	...
Erysipelas ...	14	...	...	...	2	12
Scarlet fever...	34	...	8	23	3	...
Enteric fever ...	13	...	...	2	5	6
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	78	...	11	36	12	19

Isolation Hospital :—Rainton Bridge.

Total available beds :—12.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated :—3.

There are 4 wards.

TABLE IV.

Urban District of Hetton-le-Hole.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring in or beyond the district.						
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards
Enteric Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis ...	12	...	1	...	4	7	...
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	12	3	3	4	1	...	1
Cancer ...	11	...	...	...	...	5	6
Bronchitis ...	9	2	1	...	...	2	4
Pneumonia ...	15	4	8	...	...	2	1
Alcoholism & Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
* Premature birth ...	40	39	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...
Heart diseases ...	9	1	...	...	1	7	...
Accidents ...	7	...	...	2	...	5	...
Senile Decay ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Diabetes ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Brain & Spinal Cord ...	16	2	1	1	...	5	7
Kidney ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
All other causes ...	17	4	...	1	1	6	5
All causes ...	191	63	19	8	7	48	46

(*) Includes all Deaths from Debility and Wasting Diseases.

TABLE V.

Urban District of Hetton-le-Hole.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	5
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	17	...	1	1	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Congenital Defects	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	1	1	4	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	4
Other Causes	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	22	...	3	5	30	7	4	7	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	63

